Wishes very one

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

We will make it happy for many a man by gving choice of any heavyweight Ovrcoat in our house, whether the regular price be \$35, \$28, \$30, \$35 or \$40, for

TRAVELERS' INDEX. VANKAKEE T INE

A HAPPY NEW YEAR To our patrons is the wish of the Kankakee Line. Do you what to be happy all the year! You can by taking frequent trips on this road and its connections. If you are safe, you are happy in the knowledge of your safety. If you are speeding along toward loved ones, or to a longed-for destination—misgivings about accidents, connect ions, and the worrying incident to a railroad journey are banished on the Kankakee Line, hence its nature. Our track is perfect, our cars are all that modern !

he Kankakee Line; hence its patrons are happy. provements can make them, thus assuring comfort and happiness. In this respect our rates are as low as any first-class line offers. Our routes are through the finest scene year this continent. Our offices are presided over by polite and accommodating agents. If you can't be happy with us, you are doomed to eternal misery; you will find no spot of rest in this Depart.... 3:55 a m 10:50 a m 3:50 p m 6:26 p m Arrive... 10:40 a m 11:45 a m 4:55 p m 10:50 p m CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

. 3:55 a m 3:45 p m ..11:50 a m 10:50 p m Depart..... 7:10 a m 12:05 no'n 5:15 p m 11:20 p m Arrive 3:30 a m 10:35 a m 3:30 p m 6:10 p m Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all formation call at Union Depot or the Model ticket fice, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

RESERVED FOR THE

'BEE-LINE.

Watch this space for time of trains and other matters concerning the popular Bee-Line Railway.

RESCUED FROM MORMONS.

How a North Carolina Lochinvar Saved His Lady-Love and Married Her.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 31 .- Mountain sections of North Carolina have recently become infested with numbers of Mormon missionaries who have gone there and are instituting a system of proselyting among people of that section. They have already made a number of converts to their fath. whom they induce to accompany them to Utah, and several delegations have already

left for the Mormon state. A few days ago four elders, having gained many converts, left with a party from Entherford and Polk counties for Utah. hese missionaries appreciate intensely the beauty of women, and an attractive woman is worth a premium in Utah. They coveted Miss McKurry as a convert and desired her to accompany her parents, who were going to polygamons Utah. But love had pre-viously thrown around her the witchery of its charms, and she was engaged to a rustic swain. Her graceful figure, her dazzling and facinating eyes formed a picture of physical perfection, and the Mormons guarded her as a special prize for a rich Mormon. Her lover pleaded in vain to marry his betrothed, but her parents and the Mormons refused. On the night previous to their departure on the train the vious to their departure on the train the resolute lover, with a shotgun, collected a group of young men and charged the guard and captured his imprisoned and beautiful The angry father followed in vain pursuit, and left the next day without his daughter. The people in the west section of the State are in a high state of excitement and indignation at the high-handed measures of the Mormons, and a proselyting elder was, a few days ago, expelled from Davie county

Engineer and Fireman Killed. MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Dec. 31 .- The eastbound passenger train on the Chicago, Mil-waukee & St. Paul railroad struck a broken rail, five miles east of Tama, this morning. The engine tipped over and was badly

Francis were instantly killed. No one else

on pain of being turred and feathered if he

was hurt. Mr. Blaine Is at Home. Augusta, Me., Dec. 31.—The published statement that Mr. James G. Blaine had left the city either for Washington or the West is unfounded. Mr. Blaine is still in Augusta, and has not yet determined when he will leave town.

To make it perfectly "happy" when you call, be

Correct in Dress.

As follows: For calls during the day, a frock or cutaway coat (never a sack), either full suit to match or trousers different. Cravat to suit complexion and clothes. Gloves, perfectly reddish brown or terra

cotta or gray.

For calls during the evening (after 6 P. M.), "full dress," either with or without white vest, fancy shirt front, white tie, pearl-colored gloves.

We can fit you to a nicety and everything correct

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

thing correct.

ANARCHISTS AND THE POLICE.

An Injunction to Restrain the Latter frem Interfering with Their Meetings Refused.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 .- Several days ago the Arbeiter Bund, an anarchistic society, appealed to the courts for an injunction to prevent the city's police from interfering with their public meetings. The bill was taken before Judge Shepard, who referred the whole matter to Master in Cancery Thomas G. Windes, to take testimony and report back his findings. The master completed taking testimony several days ago, and concluded his report to-day. The report reviews both the facts and the law at length, and shows that the master made a thorough examination of the legal authorities. He cites cases from many of the State reports, and from several of the leading writers-English and American-on equity jurisprudence. Master Windes finds no precedent for interference by injunction with official conduct, unless property rights are involved. The facts in this case he suggests are sufficient to justify a chancellor in making a precedent, in view of the uniform practice of changery courts in restraining husbands by injunction from committing acts of violence upon their wives during the pendency of divorce cases. In the absence of any other precedent, however, he declines to recommend an injunction, as he does not deem it within the province of a master to recommend injunctions, save where it is established clearly by precedent that they should issue, and contents himself by suggesting that one issue. As to the facts, he finds that the complainants have a constitutional right to

meet; that there is no testimony beyond the mere belief of Chief Hubbard and Inspector Bonfield that the complainants desire to overthrow the laws of the State and Nation. The statement of these two defendents that some of the members of the Arbeiter Bund belong to anarchistic societies, in which the overthrow of State and national law was advocated, was not sufficient to prove the Arbeiter Bund to be an illegal and revolutionary organization, he says. The affidavits of complainants and eleven other citizens, no one of whom has ever been accused of crime, say that the pur-poses of the Arbeiter Bund are lawful an proper. This testimony has not been met by the defendants, and the master, therefore, declares the meetings proposed to be held by the Arbeiter Bund are lawful, and are not subject to police interference. The master denies that to restrain the police from permitting the Arbeiter Bund meetinhs would be an interference with their "discretion;" and on that subject he says:

"Counsel for defendants insisted on argu-

ment that an injunction in this case, if

issued, would be an interference with the discretion of the chief executive officers of the law and conservators of the peace by the judiciary, which is unwarranted. The position that an injunction should not interfere with the official discretion of the executive officers of the law is, in my opinion, a sound one, but not applicable to this case. The Mayor and chief of police have no discretionary power given them by law to prevent the peacable assembly of citizens. It is hostile, and even dangerous, to the genius of our institutions, and in conflict with those upon which they are based, to assume that a policeman, without judicial responsibility, shall exercise the judicial power to grant or withhold the right of citizens constitutionally to meet in public assembly. To state the proposition that the policeman has this power, it seems to me, is sufficient to refute it. There is no testimony before me, except the mere be-belief of two of the defendants, that the purposes of the Arbeiter Bund meetings are illegal. This would not be sufficient to overcome the presumption that the complainants' purposes are lawful; but this presumption is fortified by the uncontradicted affidavits of the complainants that their purposes are lawful, that they wish to meet publicly, and that they have invited, and do invite, the police to attend their meetings. If the mere be-lief of a police officer that projected public meetings are for unlawful purposes shall operate to the prohibition of such meetings, such belief, created by error, malice, bigotry or political partisanship, may be resorted to for the effectual extinguishment of a fundamental constitutional right. When citizens have assembled, if they advocate or proceed to the commission of unlawful acts, or the overthrow of government, or the destruction of property, then the conservators of the peace may exercise their discretion in dispersing them. If, in this case, the police have substantial ground for their belief, they should not be engaged in a debate before a master in chancery de-fending an assumed judicial power, but, as conservators of the peace, should arrest complainants and appear as their accusers in a criminal proceeding."

The attorney for the Arbeiter Bund considers the report of the master a partial victory only. "The master simply has some doubts about our remedy," he said, when asked his opinion about it. "The facts are in our favor, but the whole affair narrows down to a question of law and not of facts."
Socialist George Schilling said: "It does
not make much difference what is done by the courts; the police will bulldoze us any-how. With the arbitrary power in the hands of the Mayor to give or take away a saloon license, they can do what they wish, If they don't want us to gather in the halls connected with saloons, they will threaten to have the license of a saloon-keeper re-

voked if he permits any such meetings to take place in his hall." Chief of Police Hubbard said: "When the speakers at the meetings of the Anarchists say that the streets have got to flow with blood before they can get their rights, it is plain the gatherings are not for any good purpose. At any meeting where the law is openly defied, we shall see that it is

suppressed.

Gored to Death by a Bull. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 31 .- Information has been received that Col. J. M. Jones, one of the wealthiest and most influential ranchmen in Cheyenne county, was gored to death, yesterday morning, by a bull. He was the owner of one of the finest herds of cattle in the State, and while engaged in work about his stables, the animal suddenly attacked him from the rear. Before he could escape he was knocked down and frightfully gored. He was found half an hour later, with his head almost severed from his body and one arm torn to pieces.

BE sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla if you want an honest, reliable medicine. Do not take any other which is alleged to be "about the same," or "just as good." Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Sold by all druggists.

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL

The Republican Members of the Senate Sub-Committee in Close Conference.

They Are Carefully Considering the Substitute for the Mills Bill, and Getting the Amendments in Shape to Be Voted On.

The Inaugural Ball Will Not Be Giddy and Naughty, but Very Decorous,

And There Will Be No Deadheads-Order from the Postmaster-General Classifying the Employes Under Civil-Service Rules.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Republicans Hard at Work on the Substitute for the Bill Passed by the House.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- Five well-known Republican statesmen emerged from the room of the Senate committee on finance at 1 o'clock, and filed into the restaurant. They had been in conference all forenoon, and from the expressions their faces bore the work they were doing was of a very important character. None of them, however, would talk upon the subject. They were Messrs. Morrill, Sherman, Allison, Aldrich and Hiscock, all members of the committee on finance. One of them ventured the information that they would be in session all afternoon, and would forego the festivities of to-morrow in order that they might, as nearly as possible, complete the work they were engaged upon. When lunch was over they returned to the committeeroom, again placed their double guards at the door, and for more than two hours continued in secret session. It is ascertained that the committee is passing for the last time upon the substitute for the Mills tariff bill, with a view to getting the the measure in such condition that all of the amendments may be voted upon at one time in the event the Democrats delay final action. The bill will be taken up in the Senate again on Wednesday, and the work of its consideration will progress as heretofore. It is believed that the Democrats, notwithstanding their

pledge to take a vote on the bill on the 21st of January, will fight the amendments to an extent which will preclude a vote upon more than a very few of them when that time arrives. The Republicans propose to have the bill in condition so that when the 21st of January is reached a final vote on all of the amendments can be taken and the bill put upon its passage without further debate or ceremony. It is not believed that there will be many important amendments adopted. A cut of 50 cents on the lumber duty may be the only amendment of importance. When the bill comes to a final vote, or a final vote is taken on all the amendments at one time, the Republicans say they will stand solidly together. It is to meet such emergencies as a vote upon all of the amendments at one time that the Republican members of the committee ca finance have been in caucus for several days, and will continue at that work for

some days to come. Senator Manderson of Nebraska, was before the committee this afternoon and made an argument in favor of important concessions in the bill. He asked for a bounty of 1 cent a pound on beet sugar and for the admission of beet sugar machinery free of duty for one year, for experimental purposes, in order to en-courage the growth of the industry in sections of the West and South where beet sugar was being developed with more or less success. The Senator also made anthe duty on white pine lumber, and to-night said that he believed that the duty would be reduced from \$2 a thousand feet to \$1, or \$1.50 at most.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

It Will Be Decorous and Eminently Respectable, and There Will Be No Deadheads. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.-Colonel Swords,

secretary of the inaugural committee, made a contribution to the ministerial talk going on at Indianapolis about the inaugural ball and its cost. This subject has, in fact, been the theme in certain circles here for several days. Colonel Swords says: "It is absurd, in the first place, for any one to talk of the inauguration costing \$100,000. It wont cost \$35,000. Besides, it is the money of the citizens of the District of Columbia, who propose that the thousands of people who visit the capital city next March shall be properly entertained, and that a suitable demonstration be made. The ball is simply one of the features of this gala occasion. It will give the people a chance to see the President, as many will not have the opportunity of doing so during the day. It is not a giddy, real naughty ball that is going to be held under the auspices of the most respectable and honored citizens of the District, with the co-operation of the best people of the country, but it is going to be an orderly and respectable gathering. It is true that there will be no complimentary tickets, but I fail to see how that fact will lower the tone of the ball. Everybody will have a good time and will see one of the grandest spectacles that was ever presented on a similar occasion in this country."

COURTLAND C. MATSON.

His Disappearance from Politics Will Not Be an Unmixed Evil.

Washington Special New York Tribune. Indianians tell me that the approaching disappearance of Representative Courtland C. Matson from his accustomed seat in the House of Representatives is not considered as altogether an unmixed evil, even by those of his own political faith in Indiana. Indeed it is claimed that he is regarded by many as a shining example of that disease so common among public men, which is known as "big head." A well-known Indianian says that a visitor from his native State was here some time ago on business, and, being with him at the Capitol, they saw Mr. Matson coming toward them along one of the corridors. "I must introduce you to Representative

"Why. I've known him for years up home, and will be delighted to meet him," rejoined the visitor. "Courtland, old fellov how do you do!" he cried, putting out his hand as they drew near Matson. But Matson, to his great astonishment, put out his

hand in a hesitating manner, observing in a freezing tone and with a slow and deliberate emphasis, which was evidently designed to be particularly crushing: "How do you do Mr. -, Mr. -, but, really, you know, I'm afraid that I can't eqactly place you.' Hereupon the visiting statesman, in great and evident disgust, drew himself up with much dignity, put his hand behind him and turning his back upon the Representative,

cried in a loud tone:

"Place sheel! Why, I'm sorry to confess
it, but you've known me all your life!"

Matson had, in the meantime, discreetly retired to his committee-room. Even among his comrades of the Grand Army, it is said, a marked area of low barometer supervenes when this recent aspirant for gubernatorial honors is men-

tioned. A member of the pensions committee of the G. A. R. who was here recently said that he and his colleagues were anxious to secure the passage of the bill to pension Union prisoners of war, but Representative Matson, as chairman of the House committee on pensions, told them, to their great astonishment, that he did not think the bill a wise one, because many Union soldiers had, as was well known allowed themselves to be captured rather than even run the risk of going into a fight. This view of the matter so astonished the G. A. R. official, he said, coming from such a source, that he looked up Matson's record and found that his command had been twice captured by the rebel raider Morgan, who, it was claimed, finally wrote to the great war Governor Morton, of Indiana, to say that he wished he would ship him the the arms next time as he needed them badly, and keep the men at home, as he had no use for them and was tired of taxward. use for them and was tired of taking them prisoners only to parole them afterward.

MAIL SERVICE CLASSIFICATION. An Order from the Postmaster-General

Classifying the Various Grades. Washington, Dec. 31.—Postmaster-general Dickinson has issued the following order, classifying the employes of the railway mail service under civil-service rules and regulations:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, DEC. 31, 1888.

[Order No. 218.] It is ordered that all superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, railway postal clerks, route agents, local agents, mail route messengers and other employes of the railway mail service be and they are hereby arranged in the following classes: following classes:

more than \$800 per annum. ss 3-All persons receiving an annual salary

of \$1,000 or less, but more than \$900, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,000 or less, but more Class 4-All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,200 or less, but more than \$1,000, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,200 or less, but more than \$1,000 per annum

Class 5-All persons receiving an annual salary

of \$1,400 or less, but more than \$1,200, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,400 or less, but more than \$1,200 per annum. Class 6-All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,600 or less, but more than \$1,400, or compensation at the rate of \$1,600 or less, but more than \$1,400 per annum. Class 7—All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,800 or less, but more than \$1,600, or a

compensation at the rate of \$1,800 or less, but more than \$1,600 per annum. Class 8-All persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,000 or less, or more than \$1,800, or compensation at the rate of \$2,000 or less, but more than \$1,800 per annum.

Class 9-All persons receiving an annual salary of more than \$2,000, or a compensation at the rate or more than \$2,000 per annum.

. It is provided that no person who may be appointed to an office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that no person who may be employed merely as a laborer or work-man (not including any person designated as skilled laborer or workman), shall be considered as within this classification, and no person so employed shall, without examination, under the civil-service rules be assigned to the duties of a It is also ordered that no person shall be ad-

mitted into any place not excepted from examination by the civil-service rules in any of the classes above designated, until he shall have passed an appropriate examination prepared by the United States Civil-service Commission and his eligibility has been certified to this department by said commission. Under the foregoing classification of the railway mail service and the rules adopted by the

Civil-service Commission, I hereby designate the following places in the railway mail service as exempt from examination: One general superintendent of the railway mail service; one assistant superintendent of the railway mail service. DON M. DICKINSON, Postmaster-general The following notice has been issued:

The United States Civil-service Commission is prepared to furnish application blanks to per-sons desiring to be examined for entrance to the railway mail service upon request therefor in writing. The times and places for examination in he appromised as soon as the rules regulating admission to the service have been promui gated. All inquiries on the subject should b addressed United States Civil-service Commission, Washington, D. C.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Talk of a Caucus of Republican Members-Elect to Be Held in March. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- Some of the most prominent Republican protectionists in the House are talking of a conference, to be held immediately after the expiration of other argument in favor of a reduction of | the present session, and to be attended by | Republican, to Congress, a letter of conthe Republican members-elect to the next | gratulation was read from General Long-Congress, for the purpose of forestalling the election of a Speaker. The movement means the selection of a man on the platform adopted at Chicago, and presages success for Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, it is thought by his friends here. A feeling is growing that Mr. Reed will be needed on the floor during the tariff debate which will ensue next session, and Mr. McKinley is the ideal protec-tionist among the candidates for the speak-ership. One of the prime motives in the conference is to cut off the usual campaigns for the speakership, thereby saving time and money, and avoiding the possibility of feeing.

To-day's local newspapers announce that, at present, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, has more votes pledged to him for Speaker than any other candidate. Mr. Cannon is moderate in his views on tariff reform, however, believing that there should be lower duties, and if the proposed conference has in view the selection of a high-protectionist he may be left out.

MINOR MATTERS.

Former News from Hayti Confirmed-No Time to Read Dispatches from Samoa.

Washington, Dec. 31 .- Secretary Whit ney to-day received dispatches from Admiral Luce confirming the Associated Press report of the surrender of the Haytian Republic at the demand of the United States by General Legitime, the newly-elected President of Hayti. The dispatches were immediately sent to Secretary Bayard. Secretary Bayard said this evening that it was not true, as stated by some of those on board the Prince Mauritz, that the Haytian Republic had been given up on condition that the case should be arbitrated by representatives of the two governments. "Hayti," said the Secretary, "of course, may come into our courts and seek damages in the way of indemnity for the loss of the vessel, but no conditions whatever were made with Admiral Luce."

Mail advices have been received from Samoa in regard to the situation there, but as the department closed early to-day on account of the New Year festivities to-morrow, the letters remained unopened at the State Department, and will not be read till Wednesday.

An Effort to Check Filibustering. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- It is probable that the committee on rules will report a resolution to the House, this week, which will put a stop to the filibustering tactics employed to blockade a final vote on the Oklahoma bill and the bill to incorporate Matson from our State," remarked the the Nicaragua Canal Company. If this is done, the floodgates will be opened sufficiently to permit a vote on Mr. Springer's territorial statehood schemes. If it is not done, there is no prospect whatever of any legislation upon any of the subjects named during the present session of Congress.

A Consort for the Chinese Emperor. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.-The Department of State has been informed by the minister of the United States at Peking of the following edict of the Empress dowager, published in the Peking Gazette, of Friday, Nov. 4, 1888: "The Emperor having reverently suc-

ceeded to his exalted inheritance, and increasing day by day in maturity, it is becoming that he should select a virtuous consort to assist in the administration of the palace, to control the Emperor's official crazy with the household, and to encourage the Emperor himself in upright conduct. Let, therefore, Yen-Ho-Na-La, a daughter of Deputy Lieutenant-general Knei Hsiang, whom we the diggings.

have selected for her dignified and virtuous character, become the Emperor's con-

A further edict, of the same date, says:

"Let Ta-Tae-La, aged fifteen years, a daughter of Chang Heii, formerly a vice-president of the board, become the second consort of the first rank; and let Ta-Tae-La, aged thirteen, also daughter of Chang Heii, formerly vice-president of the board, become imperial concubine of the second rank. Respect this."

The Emperor has been reigning about fourteen years and is now eighteen years. fourteen years, and is now eighteen years

Manderson and the Cabinet.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- The New York Tribune's Indianapolis correspondent to-day mentions Gen. Manderson's name as spoken of as Secretary of War or of the Interior. I called on him, to-night, to ascertain the truth of the report. He said: "I am not an aspirant for a Cabinet place, and have no expectation nor desire for it. With the rest of the Nebraska delegation, I am urging the Hon. John M. Thurston for Secretary of the Interior. I am a candidate for re-election and have no other ambition."

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- Mrs. George W. Steele and daughter, Miss Meda, will receive, to-morrow, with Mrs. Carlisle. They arrived here from their home at Marion last night.

C. S. Denny, Mayor of Indianapolis, has written to Col. Wright, asking him to engage a room for himself and Mrs. Denny for the inauguration. Rooms have been en-gaged at the Ebbitt for Hon. J. N. Huston and wife and Major E. G. Rathbone and

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended Dec. 29, was \$663,845. The issue during the corre sponding period of last year was \$471,258 The shipments of fractional coin during the month of December amounted to \$826,469. The United States Treasurer to-day

mailed 36,426 checks, representing \$7,740,-207, in payment of interest due Jan. 1 on registered 4 per cent. and on Pacific railroad bonds. Workmen were engaged to-day in putting in place the pedestal for the statue of Lewis Cass to be presented to Congress by the Micigan Legislature. It will stand in the southeast quarter of Statuary Hall, between Garfield and Ethan Allen.

The President has granted pardons in the cases of A. G. Green, Josiah Richardson Joseph H. Byington, William Sevens and Sydney Weeks. These persons, with the exception of Weeks, were convicted in the District of Idaho of unlawful cohabitation. Weeks was convicted of adultery.
It is estimated at the Treasury Department that there has been a decrease of \$15,-000,000 in the public debt during the month

of December. At the President's New Year's reception to-morrow Mrs. Cleveland will be assited by Miss Bayard, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs Whitney and Mrs. Dickinson. The Comptroller of the Currency to-day authorized the Lincoln National Bank, of Stanford, Ky., to begin business with a

capital of \$200,000, and the National Bank

of Heppner, Ore., with a capital of \$50,000.

The free delivery system will be estab-lished at Goshen, Ind., Feb. 1.

EVANS'S DISPUTED CERTIFICATE.

The Democrats Are Beaten in the First Bout and at Once Appeal to the Supreme Court.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 31.-Chancellor Allison has dismissed the bill of Creed F. Bates (Dem.), who sought to obtain the certificate of election as Congressman from the Third district, over H. C. Evans (Rep.) Bates temporarily enjoined Governor Taylor from issuing the certificate to Evans. Counsel for Mr. Bates at once prayed and perfected an appeal to the Supreme Court, by which course the injunction previously granted to restrain the Governor from issuing the certificate to Mr. Evans was kept legally operative until the Supreme Court shall pass upon it.

Notable Letter from General Longstreet. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 31.-At a banquet, to-night, at the Stanton House, in honor of the election of H. Clay Evans, street, which was the feature of the evening. After referring in modest but feeling terms to the part he took in the battles adjacent to Chattanooga in 1863, he addressed himself to the points at issue in the present complicated congressional contest,

Chattanooga is the center and pioneer of the new South, and being one of the first cities to elect a Republican congressman, pledged to the protection of American labor and Amercan industries, she has laid out a path to industrial supremacy that her sister cities would do well to imitate. Our party has to see that Mr. Evans and every man fairly elected shall take his seat. If there were more "Bob Taylors" in the executive chairs of the Southern States there would be less complaint about a suppressed vote. But for the Morrill tariff of 1861, Chattanooga would have been in its swaddling clothes. Nothing is so timid and cautious as capital, and to get it into your midst it must feel that it is safe and welcome. Millions are locked up in government bonds, or hoarded in bank vaults, that would be gladly released from its prison bonds and seek the fertile fields and rich mineral deposits of the Sunny Southland if the conditions were believed to be favorable. Two recent events will conduce to this end: first, the heroic action of Birmingham's sheriff, and sec-ond, the visit of Birmingham's delegation to General Harrison. I trust that General Harrison will meet with no factious opposition from the South, for our people owe him more than we now can discern. The approval of Cleveland's policy would have been a calamity, notably to our sec-

A SOUTHERN PECULIARITY. Seven Negroes Under Arrest for Incendiarism

Disappear in a Mysterious Manner. GREENVILLE, Miss., Dec. 31 .- Two weeks

ago last Saturday Colonel Paxton's residence, near Arcola, was totally destroyed by fire, and it is now known that the fire was the work of incendiaries. Seven colored people, including two women, were arrested a few days ago and kept under guard. After some time, certain property taken from the house before the fire was recovered. Two of the prisoners then confessed their guilt. One, a woman employed as cook, had drugged the coffee, and but for the fact that two members of the family were absent at supper-time, the household would have per-As it was, Mrs. Frank Aldrige was able to arouse Colonel and Mrs. Paxton only with difficulty when the flames were discovered. The prisoners also confessed that one of them stood at each door with an axe or gun to kill any member of the family who tried to escape, but the slowness of the fire alarmed them and they fled. News received to-day is to the effect that the seven prisoners who were under arrest disappeared, last night, somewhat mysteriously. There does not appear to have been any motive for the incendiary crime beyond that of robbery and pillage.

Mining Excitement in California and Arizona. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—An old-time mining excitement is in full blast in southern California and Arizona as the result of the recent discoveries. Two Mexicans brought into Yuma large quantities of pure gold, which they said they had obtained in southern California, about 100 miles from Yuma. They had been prospecting in a lo-cality that was abandoned only recently by hostile Indians, who had kept miners out of the country for many years. The Mexicans said the gold was easily worked, and they would have remained longer and brought out more if their provisions had lasted. Their story set everybody in Yuma crazy with the gold fever, and a rush to the new fields has begun. The river boats are crowded, and every possible conveyance is being fitted up to take miners to

A MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED

The Fairmount Park Victim Identified and the Murderer Under Arrest.

The Criminal Breaks Completely Down, and at Last Confesses that He Killed the Man and Afterward Dismembered the Body.

Another Member of the Hatfield Gang of Desperadoes Slain by Law Officers.

He Refuses to Surrender, and Succeeds in Injuring One of His Pursuers-Brief History of One of His Most Infamous Crimes.

THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER.

The Victim Fully Mentified and the Murderer Placed Under Arrest.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31 .- The mystery surrounding the finding of the mutilated remains of a murdered man in East Fairmount Park on Wednesday last has been solved, the corpse identified, and the murderer is in prison. The murder is shown to have been a diabolical one. The motive for the deed was to obtain the money of the murdered man, but all that the murderer is known to have realized by his crime is \$80. The case had baffled the police authorities since the finding of the body, and many clews have been "run out." The clew which held out the greatest promise was that the mutilated body was that of a man who had stopped for a day or two at a hetel at Hoboken, N. J. In fact, the proprietress of the hotel, Mrs. Keeler had visited this city and positively identified the body at the morgue as that of her boarder, whose name was Kreutzman. Several others who had seen Kreutzman at Mrs. Keeler's hotel, and who viewed the body, were equally positive in their opinion that Kreutzman was the man who lay dead in the morgue here. That the body is not that of Krentzman was proved last night, as was also the fact that the murdered man was not from Hoboken. A young man named Keefer, residing near Gillingham and Cadwallader streets, in the northeastern section of the city, yesterday saw a cut of the murdered man in one of the Sunday papers, which he thought resembled the features of a German named Schilling, who had lived with another German, named Jacob Schroop, at the intersection of the above named streets. He imparted his suspicions to a policeman of that district and was taken to the morgue, where, on looking at the corpse, he immediately recognized it as that of Schilling. The police then brought Schroop's daughter to the morgue, and she also recognized the body as that of her father's boarder, Antoine Schilling. Officers were then sent to Shroop's house and took him into custody. When the efficers entered Shroop's house and informed him that they wanted him at the police station, the German exhibited the most abject terror, and when taken up the steps of the station-house his trembling limbs refused to support him, and he fell. Several officers then carried him into the lieutenants' room. Schroop is about fifty years of age, and Schilling, his victim, was about thirty years old. The two men were partners in a small grocery and provision streets. Schroop lived house with his

store at Gillingham and Cadwaldaughter, and Schilling boarded with them. The parties rented the store about four months ago. Only a small business was done at the store, the two men going about the city in a wagon, buckstering their wares. Schroop, when questioned by the police officials at the station-house, denied any knowledge of the murdur. He told many conflicting statements, and about midnight was locked up in a cell. Officers were sent to his home, and Mrs. Schroop and her daughter were placed under surveillance, the officers remaining in the house all night. It is believed that Mrs. Schroop is an accessory to the murder and butchery. Numberous evidences of cleaning and scrubbing are plainly seen in the house. It is stated that Mrs. Schroop attempted to choke herself in the night, but was prevented by the policeman on guard. Chief of Detectives Wood went to the prisoner's cell shortly after midnight, and when he came out about 2 o'clock this morning, said the man had confessed to the murder, but refused for the present to give the prisoner's statement to the public. How the murder was committed, and the manner of the sub-sequent removal of the dismembered body to its hiding place in the park, has not yet been learned, though it is surmised that Chief Wood has all this information in his possession. The place where the body was found in the park is three or four miles dis-

The murderer was given a hearing before

a magistrate to-day. He gave his name as

Jacob Schroop, aged 53 years, and said that

tant from Schroop's house.

he was born at Romanshorn, Canton Thurgan, Switzerland. A police official testified to Schroop having confessed the murder of Schilling, and the prisoner was then formally committed to await the action of the coroner. Schroop was then taken to the morgue. On reaching the dead-house, the prisoner showed great agitation and trembled violently. He was hurried through the crowd assembled outside and taken to the room where the dismembered corpse lay on a siab. He seemed to breath easier safely through the after getting The only sign of emotion when brought before the corpse was the tears which trickled down his face. He stood at the foot of the slab, looking at the severed legs and the inclined position of the body and head. Part of the time he kept his eyes downcast, and once or twice he turned his head partly away, as if to avoid the sight. In reply to questions by the officials he then stated that the corpse was that of Antoine Schilling; that he had killed the man and had cut off the legs. He was then driven to the central police station, and a few hours later was taken to the county prison. Late this afternoon Chief Wood gave to the newspapers a copy of the confession made by Schroop, in which the latter says he killed Schilling about 5 o'clock on the morning of Christmas day. He says he arose from bed about that hour and went to the kitchen to get some food for his wife, who was sick. On looking in the cupboard he found no victuals, and turning to Schilling, who was in the room, he accused him of having eaten what had been left in the closet. Schilling denied having eaten the food, and Schroop becoming angered, knocked him down and beat him to death with a heavy piece of wood. He left the body in the kitchen until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when he cut off the legs and threw the body and severed legs into the cellar. The next morning, about 6 o'clock, he hitched up his horse and wagon, and having placed the dismembered body in two bags, he loaded the bags into the wagon and drove to the park and placed the bags in the pipe, where they were found late the same day by some boys who were playing about the place.

Mrs. Schroop, the wife of the confessed

murderer, was, this afternoon, removed to the almshouse. She is completely prostrated by the shock, and in addition is suffering from the effects of a cancer. She will be kept under police surveillance while undergoing medical treatment at the almshouse.

A GOGD RIDDANCE.

Tom Wallace, a Member of the Hatfield Gang of Desperadoes, Shot and Killed.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 31 .- Still another member of the great Hatfield gang of murderers has been slain by the detectives who are prowling night and day over the wilderness on the border of Kentucky and West Virginia. David Stratton and "Kentucky Bill" have been hunting down Tom Wallace upon a requisition from Governor Buckner, of Kentucky. They found him at Flat Top mountain, on the day before